and hearts a bright new memory, we had succeeded in our quest, we had found the Luminous Moss, and though, from that day to this, it has not been our good fortune to again discover this object of so many wanderings and wonderings, that one find has left us inclined to consider the word Schistostega a magical word, a talismanic word, a "name to conjure with!"

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A HANDY METHOD FOR THE MOUNTING OF MOSSES

T. G. YUNCKER

It is believed that the method of mounting mosses and other small herbarium specimens described here has several advantages over the methods ordinarily practised in herbaria. The writer first saw it used by Professor J. P. Naylor, Physicist at DePauw University, in the mounting of the moss collections in his private herbarium and was impressed with its advantages. He has since used it with his own mosses and has found that it works admirably. It is with the hope that it may be of use to others that the method is described.

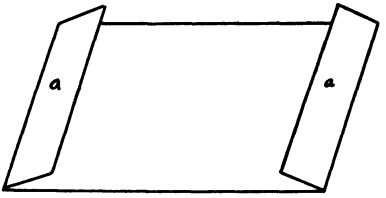

FIG. 1

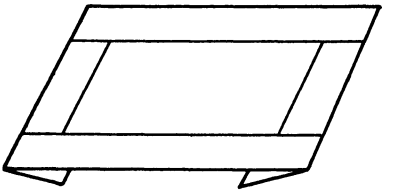

FIG. 3

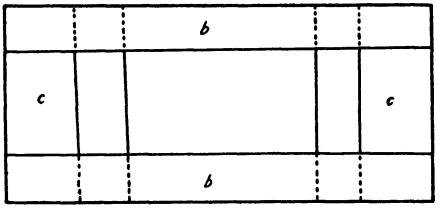

FIG. 2

The method consists of folding pieces of paper into the form of envelopes so that when mounted the specimen is held securely, is visible, and at the same time can be easily removed for further study should that be necessary. Small specimens mounted openly on herbarium sheets are frequently pried off and lost by the shuffling together of the sheets. Also, specimens mounted in envelopes are apt to be broken by frequent removal, oftentimes unnecessary if one could get a glimpse beforehand of what the envelope contained. This new method eliminates these difficulties.

To make the envelopes it is necessary to use two pieces of paper of different sizes, one being narrower and shorter than the other. The size of the pieces is determined by the size of the specimens to be mounted. The margin of the envelope should be wide enough to hold the specimen securely and at the same time leave a sufficient amount of the specimen exposed for examination purposes. The smaller piece is folded at the ends as in fig. 1,a. This piece is then placed on the larger piece and the sides of the larger piece folded over as in fig. 2,b. The ends (fig. 2,c) are then folded under giving the completed envelope as shown in fig. 3. These envelopes can then be glued to the herbarium sheet and the specimens inserted as with ordinary envelopes.

The advantages claimed for this method are in the saving of time in the examination of the specimens and, also, in the saving of the specimens from becoming broken.

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REVIEW

A CATALOGUE OF PORTUGUESE MOSSES[1]

The bryological flora of Portugal has for a long time been far less well known than that of any other portion of Western Europe. How little the flora has been studied may be seen from the fact that when Messrs. Dixon and Nicholson[2] in 1911 re-traversed the ground so carefully worked by the Count de Solms-Laubach in the Algarve, out of the hundred species and varieties recorded by them twenty-three were believed to embody new records for Portugal. Indeed, Brotherus in the Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien, writing in 1901, lists only three papers dealing with Portuguese mosses. Since then, however, active work by Messrs. Dixon, Nicholson, Kindberg, Coutinho, Machado, and Luisier, have greatly extended our knowledge, until the work now before us lists 7 species of Sphagna, 4 of Andreaea, and 313 species of Bryales exclusive of varieties, many of which latter are considered species by other authors.

Senhor Machado's work attempts to set forth the actual present day knowledge of Portuguese mosses. No form has been admitted to the list unless the author has personally examined an authentic specimen, or in a few cases, has found a printed report of the highest authenticity. Furthermore, the distributional data given are all exact, with citation of locality and collector, practically no generalizations being attempted. We cannot too strongly commend this attitude, which not only makes easy the study of geographic distribution, but renders it possible for subsequent authors to verify Senhor Machado's work at any time should differences arise in interpretation of species.

[1] Antonio Machado. Catálogo descritivo de Briologia Portuguêsa. Edicao e propriedade do Gabinéte de Botánica de Faculdade de Sciéncias da Universidade do Porto. Lisboa. 1919. pp. 1–143. 18 × 26 cm.

[2] H. N. Dixon. Results of a Bryological Visit to Portugal. Rev. Bryol. **39**: 33–50. (1912).